

The Washington Times

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By Frank A. Munsey.Fair today and tomorrow.
Warmer tomorrow.

NUMBER 3006.

REIGN OF TERROR NOW PREVAILS IN RUSSIA'S CAPITAL

City Is Filled With
Wild Rumors of
Plots.

2 OUTRAGES REPORTED

District Prefect of Igdyr
Assassinated by Two
Armenians.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—The "Double Reign of Terror" has begun. The city is full of the wildest rumors, both of wholesale arrests and summary punishment of men known to be affiliated with revolutionary societies and on the other hand, all manner of reports are in circulation about plots directed against members of the imperial family.

No confirmation can be obtained of the story that the Empress Dowager has received a letter threatening her life.

Two outrages have already been committed within the past twenty-four hours which seem to bear out the worst fears.

District Prefect Assassinated.

District Prefect Groumoff, of Igdyr, Trans-Caucasia, where the mobs seem to have complete control of the situation, was assassinated Saturday afternoon by two Armenians.

At Kishenev the prefect of police was attacked by a man whose identity has not yet been established and received painful wounds. His assailant, who was arrested, beat the prefect with a heavy club.

There is every indication that the strike situation is rapidly growing worse. Whatever steps the leaders should undertake must be with the full realization that organization is indispensable and, accordingly, the work of bringing about a general strike is being carried on in a systematic manner.

Railway Strike Ordered.

On Saturday the union of railway men issued a proclamation calling upon all its members to go on strike on February 20. If sufficient funds are not on hand, the proclamation states, to make it safe to strike on that date, those funds must be procured before March 3, on which day the strike is to general.

It is very much feared that well-informed circles here that the proclamation will be effective as the dissatisfaction among the railway men has been growing steadily. A general suspension of traffic to and from the principal manufacturing and farming centers would, in the nature of things, close down innumerable factories and cause the greatest damage to farm products.

The opinion prevails that the government will be found willing to secure great concessions for the railway men, whose power is feared more than that of the members of any other craft involved in the recent troubles.

Widow Prays at Bier Of Grand Duke Sergius

MOSCOW, Feb. 19.—Saturday afternoon memorial services took place over the body of Grand Duke Sergius, who was assassinated on Friday morning.

Shortly before the ceremony began the body was removed from the chapel of the Chudoff monastery, where it had lain in state all night, to the Alexieff Church, which is also attached to the monastery.

A long procession of Russian nobles filed into the church, which, but for the crescent of tapers around the head of the coffin and the altar candles, was shrouded in semi-darkness.

The widow, attended by several grand dukes and grand duchesses, walked to the high tier and knelt on the steps in silent prayer for fully an hour. Then she arose and was conducted to a pew, where she remained throughout the ceremony.

High Bier of Silver.

The coffin, of light ochre color and only partly covered by black draperies, bearing the crest of the grand duke in golden embroidery, rested on a high tier of silver. Both at the head and foot of it rose huge silver eagles, perched on tall supports, and over the wings of each hung large wreaths. Palms had been placed in great profusion around the head of the bier, but there was a notable absence of flowers.

The ceremonies occupied several hours. Throughout the prayers and chants the mourners, with the exception of the widow and the grand duchesses, remained standing.

A guard of honor composed of a detachment of the famous Preobrazhenski Guards, which arrived here late Saturday from St. Petersburg, remained in the church all night, together with ten monks who prayed incessantly.

Reported Assassination of American Professor

PARIS, Feb. 19.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg, published in one of the morning papers here, states that Prof. McLane, of the Moscow University, an American, has been assassinated by a student.

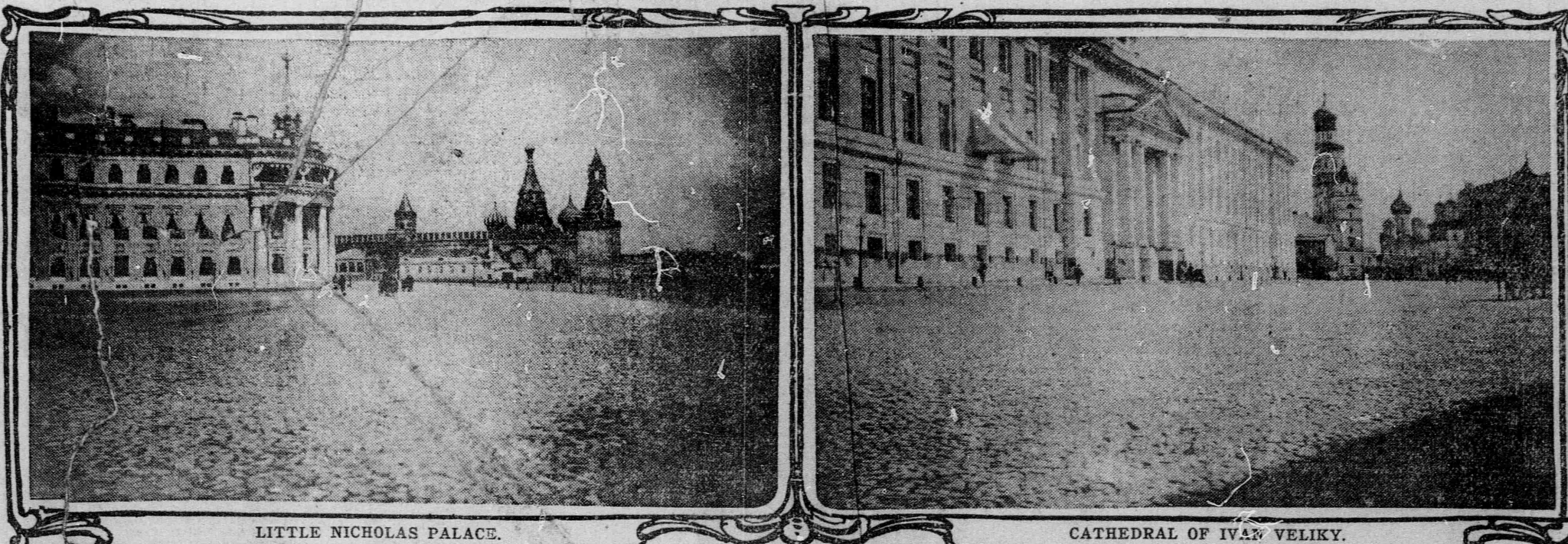
The murder was committed Saturday. The murderer, whose name is not stated, committed suicide.

Legislative Business Held Up in Finland

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Reliable advices received from Helsinki, Finland, the Finnish capital, show that something like a legislative deadlock exists in the political situation there.

It was anticipated that when the diet reassembled, the governor general would communicate the answer of the Emperor-Grand Duke to the petition unani-

SQUARE IN WHICH GRAND DUKE SERGIUS WAS KILLED



LITTLE NICHOLAS PALACE.

CATHEDRAL OF IVAN VELIKY.

The photographs show two important points on the Kremlin, both of which figured in the assassination of the Czar's uncle. The grand duke had left Little Nicholas Palace to join the Grand Duchess Elizabeth. He had passed the cathedral and had just driven to the St. Nicholas gate when the bomb was thrown beneath his carriage.

The Kremlin is situated in the center of Moscow, on a hill forty yards above the level of the Moscow river, dominates Moscow, and is a sacred spot to the Russians. A Russian proverb says:

"Above Moscow there is only the Kremlin, and above the Kremlin there is only Heaven."

It is a sort of fortress in the form of an irregular triangle, and is an immense assemblage of churches, palaces, and national monuments, surrounded by a crenellated brick wall twenty yards high, and having twenty-one towers. The Kremlin is entered by five gates. Among the notable buildings in the Kremlin is the Convent of the Ascension, founded in 1389; the Nicholas Palace, where it is understood the Grand Duke Sergius had been residing. There is the Convent of the Miracles, near the Nicholas Palace, founded in 1365; the Imperial Palace, before the Ivan Cathedral, and the cathedral itself, with the famous belfry. The cathedral was not completed until 1600, and was last re-tored in 1813. The Cathedral of the Assumption, built in 1472, is another fine building, as is the Cathedral of the Archangel.

The Grand Palace of the Kremlin is an imposing monument of comparatively modern construction, having been built between the years 1838 and 1849, at a cost of \$6,000,000. The name Kremlin is of uncertain origin, but is generally used to designate the citadel of a Russian city. Besides that of Moscow, those of Novgorod and Rostov are famous.

Every visitor to Moscow describes the Kremlin in the most appreciative terms.

TIMES GETS THIRD PLEA OF CITIZENS

Another Petition, Containing Hundreds of
Names, Asking Congress to Enact Law
Requiring Vestibules on Street Cars.

Some further hundreds, friends of the motorman, have attested their sympathy for the hardships he endures during the severity of winter in the performance of his duties.

These humanitarians have appended their names to another petition appealing through The Times to Congress to enact legislation to the end that all street cars in the District of Columbia shall be vestibuled to afford the motorman adequate protection against biting winds and freezing temperatures.

Signers of the present petition included many of the most prominent merchants in the city, names that are well known to every citizen. The petition and the names of those who have signed it follow:

NAMES OF THE SIGNERS.

We, the undersigned, heartily endorse the efforts of The Times, and hope that a law may be passed by Congress in accordance with the bill introduced by Senator Dillingham, authorizing a bill to be provided with vestibules not later than December, 1905:

N. D. Brecht, 224 2d st. nw.
G. M. Breyer, 1535 10th st. nw.
Mrs. E. S. Westcott, Cleveland Park.
Alfred Mayer, 315 7th st. nw.
Landshut, 429 12 1/2 st. nw.
Mrs. A. Karka, 1913 14th st. nw.
Hecht & Co., 513-15-17 7th st. nw.
Fred H. Hale, 1013 H st. nw.
D. Krauskopf, 1135 5th st. nw.
F. W. McLean, The E. Soto, 13th and Mass. ave. nw.
Wm. H. Harrison, 605 F st. nw.
John J. Kleiner & Co., 617 F st. nw.
G. M. Breyer, 1535 10th st. nw.
A. Lisner, 11th and G sts. nw.
M. Cassidy, 2012 M st. nw.
W. M. C. 124 C st. st.
A. Rome, 124 C st. st.
A. Fred Heller, 114 6th st. nw.
Lieb, 516 Rhode Island ave. ne.
F. E. Snyder, 65 New York ave. nw.
Miss E. Meyerburg, Takoma Park.
B. Webster, 742 New Jersey ave. nw.
William R. Hale, 1013 H st. nw.
William H. Sylvester, 32 S st. nw.
R. C. Cassell, College Park, Md.
Sylvester Cassell, 42 Q st. nw.
J. A. Cox, 212 1/2 Quincy st. ne.
H. F. Drake, 86 New Jersey ave. nw.
Miss E. Lockhead, 3414 O st. nw.
W. Goodchild, 3432 F st. nw.
J. M. Austin, 507 H st. nw.
Frederick Miller, 308 D st. ne.
Charles Kemp, Fowler's Hill nw.
J. P. Brady, 1018 N Capitol st.
Espey, 923 Westminister.
J. M. Dearing, 1008 Mass. ave. nw.
C. A. Umahy, 107 6th st. ne.
W. J. Bean, 3604 Ohio ave. nw.
John Young, 3257 O st. nw.
Miss E. McLean, 1229 U st. nw.
V. O. Latham, 1223 G st. ne.
Miss E. Wilkinson, 3415 O st. nw.
Miss E. Lockhead, 3414 O st. nw.
Charles E. Vermillion, 3414 O st. nw.
Mrs. A. Stansbury, 3412 O st. nw.
F. W. Stansbury, 3412 O st. nw.
Mrs. E. Hilleary, Fowler's Hill nw.
Mrs. Charles Kemp, Fowler's Hill nw.
Miss F. Kemp, Fowler's Hill nw.
Mrs. I. C. Day, 3617 Prospect ave.
Miss E. Hurdle, 3617 Prospect ave.
George Harrington, 423 8th st. ne.
John F. Birch, 3401 O st. nw.
Harry Streater, 234 2nd st. nw.
Miss E. Lockhead, 3414 O st. nw.
Mrs. William F. Allen, Riverside, Md.
Mrs. G. M. Carozzi, 334 K st. nw.
Mrs. Schell, 11 F st. ne.
Mrs. E. Hay, 736 10th st. ne.
Miss O. De Armond, 315 C st. ne.
E. L. Trice, 214 I st. se.
Mrs. E. P. McClelland, 1740 U st. nw.
Mrs. P. J. Maguire, 1738 U st. nw.
Mrs. M. D. Sabotka, 1734 U st.
Miss Foy, 1732 U st. nw.
Charles W. Bohner, 1732 U st. nw.
Mr. McLaurine, 1724 U st. nw.
G. B. Sheel, 1729 U st. nw.
D. Strauss, 1718 U st. nw.
A. A. Harmon, 1716 U st. nw.
Catherine Clary, Kensington, Md.
E. M. Kearney, 1716 U st. nw.
F. G. Clapp, 1719 U st. nw.
M. E. Folger, 1716 U st. nw.
R. E. Reagen, 1716 U st. nw.
W. E. von Eydoerf, 1712 U st.
W. L. Thompson, 1837 Cal. ave. nw.
Dolly Jackson, 617 L st. nw.
Lena Wells, 1752 U st. nw.
Lewis S. Wells, Jr., 1752 U st. nw.
C. V. Hazel, 3100 O st. nw.
Roscoe Lamont.
H. M. Hudson.

(Continued on Third Page.)

STATEHOOD'S FATE IN FRYE'S HANDS

Naming of One Conference
May Decide Issue.

DILLINGHAM IS THE CHOICE

With Beveridge Will Have Power to
Decide Just When Senate Must
Recede, or Let Bill Fail.

The Statehood bill will be the bone of contention in the Senate tomorrow afternoon, immediately after the conclusion of the reading of the bill, and all indications point to a decidedly interesting session before the bill is sent to conference.

Apart from the great divergence in the views held by Senators, which would cause some debate on any subject, there is the added realization on this question that the fate of the bill may rest upon the naming of conferees by the Chair. Hence there is a calm determination on the part of those who oppose any yielding to the House two-State plan to thresh the matter out in open Senate, without taking any chances about what may be done when the conferees meet together.

To Name Dillingham.

President pro tem. Frye will name as conferees Beveridge, Dillingham, and Bate, according to reliable information. Both the Republicans named opposed the bill in the shape it passed the Senate and so it is thought they would be sure to stand together against anything Bate might approve. This is what is troubling Beveridge and his friends, and they do not intend to have the bill go to conference until they have exhausted their opportunities for perfecting their position.

There has been a suggestion in some quarters that Bate of California would be named instead of Dillingham, but this will hardly be considered under any circumstances. The only reason why it would receive consideration would be in the event that such a concession would become necessary in order to stop debate. Conferees are looked upon to uphold the contention represented by a bill as it passed their house, and this Bate and Bate would be glad to do, while Chairman Beveridge and Dillingham would do so only from a sense of official duty.

But as President pro tem. Frye will not be going outside the usual rule in appointing the Senators first named, they are the ones the Senate is likely to hear named tomorrow.

Senators Wrought Up.

Nothing which has come up in Congress this session has so stirred the Senate as the Statehood bill. While there has been comparatively little surface indication of the feeling aroused in consequence of the way Senators have lined up on the bill, there has been a tremendous amount of it nurtured in the breasts of some of those who have been taking an active part in the fight.

Conclusive evidence of this was given on the floor of the Senate yesterday afternoon, when Chairman Beveridge's motion to send the bill to conference and appoint conferees on the part of the Senate was debated to a standstill. Then the Senate by unanimous consent agreed to have the matter go over until Monday.

Prominent in the debate were Beveridge, Allison, Lodge and Nelson for sending the bill to conference immediately, and on the other side were Arthur, McLean, and others.

(Continued on Second Page.)

HOKE SMITH SAYS IT IS A SLANDER

Former Secretary of the Interior Hurries
Here From Georgia and Makes Blistering Reply to Secretary Hitchcock.

"But when Secretary Hitchcock said that the original lease was nothing short of a public scandal, he uttered a charge for which he was entirely without excuse."

"He placed himself in the class of common slanderers."

"He bore false witness against a predecessor in office, knowing at the time there was no truth in his baseless charge."

DENIES ANY WRONGDOING.

With these blistering words, Hoke Smith, who was Secretary of the Interior under Grover Cleveland, denied last night, in a statement given to the press, the truth of the allegations of the present Secretary of the Interior, Ethan Allen Hitchcock, that Mr. Smith had done wrong in giving certain rights to the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company in the oil lands of the Osage Reservation and Indian Territory.

Mr. Smith was in Atlanta, Ga., Friday morning when he saw press dispatches to the effect that Mr. Hitchcock accused him of having created a public scandal in allowing the oil company the privileges mentioned. He immediately took the train for this city.

Arriving in Washington, yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, he inspected the records of the Interior Department, and on these his answers to Secretary Hitchcock's charge is based.

The full answer to the charges is as follows:

Smith's Full Answer.

"The statement furnished the press by Secretary Hitchcock in which he criticizes the administration of the Interior for approving an oil and gas lease made by the Osage Indians in 1896 is misleading and deceptive."

"When the lease was approved no oil had been found in Texas, and not a great deal in Kansas. There was scant hope to encourage the expense of boring wells in the Osage country. Even if oil could be discovered the problem of transportation was then most serious."

"A lease was applied for to prospect and bore for oil and gas by E. B. Foster. The property belonged to the tribe. The Osage national council passed an act directing the lease. The lease was carefully guarded with provisions, and forfeitures unless the work of prospecting and mining was prosecuted with diligence."

"The lease required payment of am-

ple royalties to the Indians in case oil or gas was found. The lease was recommended by Colonel Freeman, of the United States Army, acting Indian agent for the Osage Reservation."

Lease Considered Carefully.

"The records of the Indian office show how carefully the lease was there considered. It finally went to the Secretary's office with the recommendation of the Indian Commissioner that it be approved. The letter recommending approval is initialed by Mr. Larrabee, the present Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, thereby carrying his approval. The records show the approval in the office of the Secretary of the Interior was made by Assistant Secretary Reynolds, as acting Secretary, who has been recently elected to Congress from Pennsylvania."

"During the month of July, 1903, the lease was brought to my attention by a letter from ex-Senator Blair, criticizing the lease. This letter was sent to Colonel Freeman through the Indian office for a report. Colonel Freeman reported against interfering with the lease."

"With the record in his office, Secretary Hitchcock declared the lease was approved by the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Hoke Smith, and he uses this further language: 'The original lease is an unheard-of monopoly, and nothing short of a public scandal.'"

Mind Overstrained.

"The mind of the Secretary must have been overstrained when he discovered a monopoly of oil in the Osage reservation in 1896 before a well had been bored a pipe laved, or a railroad built within many miles. To his opinion on this subject I am indifferent."

"But when Secretary Hitchcock said that the original lease was nothing short of a public scandal he uttered a charge for which he was entirely without excuse. He placed himself in the class of common slanderers. He bore false witness against a predecessor in office, knowing at the time there was no truth in his baseless charge."

Mr. Smith has not yet decided when he will return to his home in Atlanta.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The To physician was called to attend Nan Patterson, who is suffering from a rare tonsillitis. Her father, who has been ill at home in Washington, came New York today and visited her.

But for her ailment, the girl would be in excellent shape. She is greatly encouraged by the fact that a date has been specifically set for her trial and that it will begin on March 6.

KANSAS OIL MEN CHARGE STANDARD WITH CONSPIRACY

The Complete Statement
Filed With Secretary
Metcalfe.

HITCHCOCK IS INVOLVED

Railroads Accused of Making
Prohibitive Rates
on Crude Oil.

Representative Campbell of Kansas filed with Secretary Metcalfe, of the Department of Commerce and Labor yesterday, charges and specifications against the Standard Oil Company, preferred by the Kansas oil producers.

Efforts to secure a monopoly through illegal and oppressive means, blacklisting, conspiracy with the railroads to produce a panic, and the exercise of undue and improper influence with Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock are among the charges made.

The statement is signed by R. C. Rawling and William E. Connelly, members of the advisory committee of the Kansas Oil Producers' Association. It is as follows:

Charges of Conspiracy.

"The Kansas oil producers charge the Standard Oil Company with discriminations in violation of the laws of the United States regulating interstate commerce, and specify therein a few instances of such violations."

"We charge that the Standard Oil Company has endeavored to secure a monopoly of the oil business of this State from the beginning of its development; that it has prevented other companies from entering this field to compete for the Kansas oil trade. Also, that there exists a conspiracy between the Standard Oil Company and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad to prevent other parties from handling oil or purchasing oil in Kansas. In support of these charges we submit the following facts and figures shown by the books of L. N. Knapp, in his office at Chanute, Kan.:

"Mr. Knapp, when he began the production of oil in Chanute, bought a number of tank cars in which to ship his oil to Kansas City. He submitted a bill of lading for the oil to the Standard Oil Company for the manufacture of gas. The cars are of the capacity of 7,500 gallons. When Mr. Knapp began the shipment of his oil the rate was \$48 per car from Chanute to Kansas City. This rate was based on the capacity of the cars, counting a gallon of oil at six and one-tenth pounds. The same rate was charged to Emporia and other Kansas points the same distance from Chanute."

Rate Outrageous.

"This rate was outrageous, for the rate on a car of stock, cattle or hogs, was \$3.50, and on a car of strawberries, a very perishable product, was but \$2. In June, 1904, notice was given Mr. Knapp that on August 15, 1904, the rate on crude oil would be raised 17 cents per 100 pounds in car-load lots from Chanute to Kansas City—an increase of 100 per cent. And the Standard's pipe line to Kansas City was completed about August 15, 1904; please remember that. The increase made it cost \$5.50 to ship a carload of oil from Chanute to Emporia or Kansas City."

"The rates on carloads mentioned above were increased by the Santa Fe in counting the weight of a gallon of oil seven and four-tenth pounds, thereby raising the \$48 rate to \$55.50 and the \$5.50 rate to \$6.50. These rates are prohibitive and were made to prevent the shipment of crude oil out of the Kansas oil fields and to force the producers to sell their oil to the Standard Oil Company at a price it might see fit to pay. These are the rates shown by the books of Mr. Knapp. They establish the fact of the existence of a conspiracy between the Santa Fe and the Standard to crush the oil producers of Kansas."

Blacklisting Kansas.

"We charge the Standard Oil Company is now blacklisting Kansas oil for the purpose of preventing the Legislature of Kansas from passing such measures as will give the producers relief and allow honest competition in the oil business of Kansas, and submit the following facts:

"On or about Feb. 1905, the Standard Oil Company's house of the said metcalfe, the Standard Oil Company, was notified by the Standard Oil Company that it was being blacklisted by the Standard Oil Company."

"The Standard Oil Company, in its efforts to secure a monopoly of the oil business of this State, has endeavored to prevent the Legislature of Kansas from passing such measures as will give the producers relief and allow honest competition in the oil business of Kansas, and submit the following facts:

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